American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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From the Delaware Journal.

Root Culture.

A paper on the culture of Roots, read before the "*Practical Farmers' Club*," by one of its members, at their March meeting—

No crop is more important to the Farmer than the Root Crop, and yet how very seldom in this section of country we see it sufficiently appreciated. At the head of this valuable family stands the Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, being first in my opinion, for the following reasons; the seed is put in the most readily, less liable to injury from the insect when young, requiring less expense in the culture, not injured by the early frosts, keeps better through the winter, and last, though all important, yields the most certain crop.

I have been cultivating them for the last 13 years, from one to 5 acres annually, and like all other crops with different success, but never until this last year an entire failure, (when from some cause almost all our root crops were lost;) nor do I think I have ever raised much over 600 bushels per acre taking the *whole crop* together; no doubt by selecting a few square yards of the best (as is too often done in reports of crops) and making the calculation at that rate per acre, I might have doubled that amount. Perhaps it may have been from want of proper culture, manure, or some other cause, that I have not obtained a larger yield, for we frequently see statements of crops reaching from 1000 to 1500 bushels per acre. At page 61, Vol. 1st of the 'Farmer's Cabinet' you will find the statement of a crop of one acre grown in this county, from which two tons of Hay were cut before planting; then $58 worth of manure spread on it, which with the preparation and labour with the crop, &c., brought the expenses of it to $83 55, still the yield handsomely renumerated it, being 850 bushels, which at 16 cents per bushel (the price obtained for part of them, the balance being consumed on the farm) makes $136 00—two tons of hay sold for $34 00, and 4 tons of tops estimated at $8 00, makes a total of $178 00, from which deduct the expenses above, and we have a clear profit of $94 45 from one acre; besides which the land is left in fine condition for any other crop to follow.—Also at page 171, Vol. II, same work, is an article from Mr. John Sanford, of N. York, who says "his business is to work not to write," but he gives us his experience with the Ruta Baga in a very satisfactory manner; he planted three acres in drills on the 26th and 27th of June, hoed but twice, and the yield was 3000 bushels, being 1000 bushels per acre—he adds that "he thinks they draw more nourishment from the atmosphere and less from the ground than any other vegetable; leave the ground in finer condition and cannot be too highly valued." He also adds "let all raise according to his wants and means of feeding, depending on his own market, and omit raising a portion of other produce which costs him five times as much both in labour and land." The Revd. H. Colman obtained a premium in 1830 for his crop of 903 bushels per acre, he "thinks the labour not as much by one-third as required for the Potato crop" and that "three years experience has increased their value very much as food for either fattening or store cattle, in his estimation."

Mr. E. Tilden of New Lebanon, who has a flock of 1000 of the finest Saxony sheep, says "we think Ruta Baga are decidedly preferable to any other roots, and we raised about 3000 bushels last season."

So we might go on to multiply without number, accounts of the great value of this excellent vegetable; but let every one give it a trial for themselves, and I think I can safely predict, that having once made use of them, they will never omit having a good supply on hand. My method of raising the crop has been to have the ground in as mellow a state as possible by a free use of the plough and harrow, then to throw it into ridges about 30 inches apart; spread the manure in the furrows, then split the ridges throwing it back again into the furrow and covering the manure. I prefer this plan of manuring to putting it on broadcast, for with the latter mode (without it should be very short) it interferes more or less with the drill, for as a matter of course in ridging the ground after ploughing in the manure you cannot avoid throwing it up again, which brings the manure on the top of the ridge. A less quantity will also answer, as the roots strike immediately into and have the whole benefit of it.—I have a very light roller for one horse, to which I attached the drill, which finishes the operation, as the roller going before the drill levels it sufficiently for the seed. About the last of June I consider the proper time for putting them in and I prefer doing it at two different times, about two weeks apart, as you will not then be so much hurried in working them, giving you time to get through with the first planting before the next is ready—it is also much better to put the seed in the same day you ridge the ground—with the drill it takes about three-fourths of a pound of seed per acre. As soon as the plants are up, go through them with the cultivator, and when they are large enough to be safe from the fly go over them with the hand hoe, thinning them from 10 to 12 inches distance, and hoeing over the strip not worked by the harrow; keep the cultivator frequently at work and give them a second hand hoeing, so as not to allow a weed to start, and if the season is not very unfavorable, I will almost be willing to guarantee you at least 600 bushels per acre. Postpone gathering them as long as the season will permit, the early frost does not injure them. My plan has been for each man to pull two rows at a time, cutting off the smaller roots and top, and two of them throwing the roots together, in the intermediate furrow, making 4 rows together, which allows room for a cart to pass between in gathering them; they may either be kept in a cellar or buried in the field, as is often done with the potatoes—do not keep too warm, nor on the contrary, allow them to be frozen, and they will be firm and good until May.

In feeding, I cut them with a knife made by two blades crossing each other at right angles, fixed on a long handle, which makes very expeditious work, and is superior to any of the many machines I have ever seen invented for that purpose. Many object to feeding them to milch cows on account of imparting to the butter an unpleasant taste; if given to them but once a day there is no danger of that being the case, at least I have never found it so.

Beside the saving to your corn crib you will also find your stock looking much better from the use of them, as it keeps them in a much more healthy state than when confined the whole winter on dry food, they also eat their hay and other provender much better from having a change.

The Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, Potatoe and many others of this valuable family all have their advocates and all are excellent, *only be sure to raise some of them*, which ever you prefer. I have given you my experience with my favorite, and shall be gratified if I can induce some of you who have never yet done it, to give them a trial.

N. B. If you do not wish to go to the expense of a drill you can put them in very expeditiously, by levelling the ridge with a rake, making a small furrow with a stick, and sprinkling the seed in it from a bottle, having a quill through the cork, which can be regulated by the finger being kept on it, and then covered with the back of the rake.

The Winter—Effect on the Wheat Crop.—There are two ways in which our severe winters operate unfavorably on winter sown wheat; the first is when there is an excess of snow covering the fields deeply for a long time, and melting off gradually in the spring, forming a mass so close as to exclude the air, and produce what may be called the suffocation of the plant. When wheat is affected in this way, it appears of a fine green as soon as the snow disappears, but a few hours exposure to the sun and air changes this appearance to a dark color, and it is soon evident that the plant is dead, root and branch. The wheat plant does not, however, so often suffer from this cause, as from the second, which is generally called winter-killing, though it is well known more injury is done in March and April than in the winter months proper. Wheat on soils that contain an excess of water, and of which clay is a prominent ingredient, suffers much from freezing out; and this is done after the snow disappears, and the earth gives under the influence of the sun during the day time, while it freezes at night, and sometimes severely. By this repeated process of thawing by day and freezing by night, the wheat roots are drawn from the soil, and death is the natural result. The loss from this cause alone is millions annually. The true remedy is draining.

The past winter must be considered a favorable one for the wheat crop. The depth of snow was much less than usual; and the steady cold weather prevented the results which might have ensued, had thawing and freezing alternated to any extent while the ground was free from its snowy covering. Experience shows that extreme cold produces little or no effect on the wheat plant, provided the transition from that state is gradual, and without sudden and violent alternations. We are also happy to state that so far as our observation has extended, and from the intelligence that has reached us, the wheat plant, to this date, has suffered little from the action of spring frosts, and presents a very healthy appearance. It is true it cannot be considered as past all danger from this source, but extensive injury rarely occurs after the month of March. Appearances at present indicate an early spring; the song sparrow, bluebird and robin, have already returned from their migration; the striped squirrel is abundant in the forests, and the husbandman is already in the field with his plow. Some 'snappish' days we must expect, but to those, who, like ourselves, hail the advent of spring and summer as the opening anew of sources of health and enjoyment, present appearances give a promise that the days of wild flowers, singing birds, green fields, and leafy woods, are at hand.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Sowing Corn for Fodder.—We would suggest the sowing of corn broad-cast, on rich land for winter fodder. Mr. Sotham, of "Hereford Hall," sowed six acres last year, which he thinks yielded nearly six tons of dry fodder to the acre. He has fed both cattle and sheep with it (cut with a machine,) the past winter, and is so well pleased with it, that he is determined not to be without it in future. Others, who have tried it, speak equally in its favor. The quantity of seed recommended to be sown per acre, is from two to three bushels. Some experiments made by Mr. Welles, of Boston, seem to show that it is best to cut it soon after the shindle makes its appearance. —*Alb. Cultivator.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

Water of Farms—Cement Pipes.

Those only who are deprived of the advantages of good watering places on their farms, can fully appreciate the privilege they confer, or the amount of suffering they prevent, when the farm stock have no drink except such as is dealt out to them once or twice a day from a well, or are obliged to be driven a distance to a pond or stream. It is surprising how little attention is paid to this subject of water, when so much is depending upon it, and when so little expense would, in most cases, provide a remedy for the evil. Wells, artificial ponds, &c. may be resorted to, when nothing better can be provided; but experience proves that running water, such as is furnished by springs, or streams, and which can be conducted to the points where it is wanted, is not only the best for stock, but far the most economical in the end. There are few, very few farms, on which water works tof this kind may not be constructed, and the water conveyed in pipes wherever desired; still we have known men bring their water for domestic use, year after year, in barrels or in hogsheads, when nothing but a little energy or skill was required to bring an abundant supply of pure spring water to their doors.

For the purpose of conveying water from a distance, pipes of various kinds have been resorted to, of which the most common are lead, wood and cement. Of these we give a decided preference to cement, unless used in circumstances where a great pressure is unavoidable, when perhaps wood or lead might be substituted. That a cement pipe properly constructed will not resist any ordinary pressure, is effectually disproved by one we have in use for conveying water to our buildings, and on which a perpendicular pressure of forty feet has not the slightest effect. We dislike lead as a conductor of water for domestic purposes, because there are few springs that do not contain salts, of some kind sufficient to have a decided corrosive action on the lead, as such pipes on examination almost invariably show, and lead is too active and dangerous poison to be trusted in the human system in any form. Wood is free from the objection attached to lead, but its want of durability is a serious obstacle to its use. In passing through orchards, or meadows, roots will insinuate themselves through the minutest crevices, and once entered will spread and ramify, so as to speedily fill the pipe and obstruct the passage of the water. Clover is, if possible, more injurious to wood piles than the roots of trees, and we have known an aqueduct ruined, and taken up, from the obstruction caused by the roots of this plant. Observation and experience both concur in inducing us to prefer a pipe made of cement or water lime and sand, to any other material for conveying water. There are several reasons for this preference. The first is the purity and sweetness of the water so conveyed. If the water is good at the source, it is good at its delivery; no poisonous metal, or disagreeable wood taste have been added. A well made cement pipe, is in fact, a calcareous sand-stone, and preserves water as pure as would a pipe of that stone. In the second place a cement pipe is durable. Lead usually soon fails from corrosion, and wood from decay; a cement pipe does neither. If well bedded, and at such a depth as not to be disturbed from the surface, there seems no reason why they should not last forever. Indeed, the cement aqueducts of Rome and Jerusalem, after the lapse of some two or three thousand of years, furnish pretty good evidence on this point. In the third place, cement pipe is the cheapest. It is the cheapest, because the first outlay in most cases is less than that of any other pipe, and because when once done well, it is done for all the time, accidents excepted.

We have had some inquiries as to the best materials, and the best methods of making cement, both for cisterns and for water pipes, and all such we propose to answer here. The best material for cement is the water lime of Ulster or Onondaga; but it should be of undoubted quality, fresh, or packed in air tight barrels, or it will be little better than ordinary good quick lime. As few are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of water lime is carried in this state, we will remark here, that the researches connected with the geological survey of New-York, showed, that in 1839, six hundred thousand bushels were manufactured in Ulster county, and an immense quantity is annually manufactured in Onondaga and Madison counties. To prepare the cement, two bushels of very coarse sand or even fine gravel, sharp and clean from all dirt or loam, is mixed with one of lime. The cleaner and sharper the sand, the firmer and better the cement; great attention should therefore be paid to this part of the operation, as well as to the quality of the lime. For cisterns, or other purposes where water lime is used, the same precautions will be found essential, and if observed, failures can scarcely occur.

There are several methods of laying down cement pipe, but all so simple and easy, that any one may perform the operation; although practice enables one to work water lime pipe so much more perfectly and readily, that an experienced hand should be obtained when practicable. The first thing is to provide the water to be conducted. If a single spring, or a stream, it may be considered ready for use; if from several springs, they must be conducted to a common reservoir; and if the water is to be derived from wet grounds, deep covered drains centreing at some convenient point, or reservoir, the water is to be conducted in cement pipes to the places where it is wanted. The ditch for a water pipe should be not less than two feet deep, and if intended to convey water for the use of a family, should be still deeper; for, if laid shallow, the heat of the earth when the water flows any distance from the spring, renders it disagreeably warm in summer. The width of the ditch may be eighteen inches or two feet, a deep trench requiring more width than a shallow one. Where intended for the use of stock only, pipes so low as to be beyond the reach of frost, the plough, or pressure from passing bodies, are sufficient for every purpose. The bottom of the trench should be level, free from holes or soft places, as such would permit unequal pressure on the pipe, and endanger its breaking.

We have known two kinds of implements used for laying the pipe. In one of these cases, firm but flexible hardness leather was sewed into a tube four or five feet in length, of the diameter it was intended to give the pipe, and then rammed full of bran. A covering of cement an inch thick was placed on the bottom of the trench, this cylinder placed on the middle of that, and a covering of cement well worked over it with a trowel, or by hand, for twenty to twenty-four inches. The cylinder was then drawn forward, while the cement was held back by the other hand, and thus the pipe was rapidly and perfectly formed. Two narrow boards served to confine the cement placed on the ground for the bed to the proper width of four or six inches, according to the bore of the pipe, and thus left the completed aqueduct of a square form on its exterior surface. In the other instance the implement for forming the pipe was a round rod turned perfectly true, some two feet in length, and perforated from end to end to allow the passage of a strong cord. To this cord is attached a piece of wood ten inches long, of the same size as the rod, turned perfectly smooth, and tapering to each end. The cement is laid over the long rod, well worked down by a trowel, and when sufficiently covered is drawn forward, leaving the short rod attached to the cord a short distance in the rear. As the work advances, and the cement sets, which, if good, is very quickly done, the short rod is drawn forward with the effect of rendering the bore of the pipe uniform in its size, perfectly smooth, and free from every thing to interrupt the flow of the water. Either of these methods, with good materials, will produce an aqueduct sound, free, and which, in a few weeks, will become almost as hard as sandstone. Much, however, is depending on the thoroughness with which the mortar, or cement, is worked round the rods that form the bore. Care must be taken not to allow the rods to remain too long before they are drawn forward, as the cement, when partially set, may in that way be cracked and injured. Should such cracks occur, the work may be made safe by immediately covering the place with fresh cement.

The cement should be used as fast as prepared, or a firm pipe need not be expected. If kept dry during the construction, the work will be the better, for though such cement will in time harden under water, dryness greatly facilitates that process. If necessary water may be allowed to flow through the pipe as fast as contructed; but it is best to avoid it if possible, and in no event must any pressure be allowed, as that would certainly destroy the work. The pipe should remain from six weeks to two months before it is filled with water, or pressure permitted to take place. A piece of led pipe, of suitable bore, should be used to connect the cement pipe with the hydrant or penstock, as without such precaution frost or accidental concussion might fracture the cement. If it be necessary for any part of the pipe to sustain a greater pressure than another, that part should receive a second layer of cement, well worked upon the first.

When the pipe is laid, it should be uncovered a few days to set, and then fine earth should be thrown upon it, with water to dampen it, so as to have it pack close about the pipe. At first the filling of the trench should proceed carefully; but the whole should be packed close, so as to prevent all danger of breaking. As to the expense of cement pipe, we have the authority of a man well acquainted with the business, for saying that of one inch bore aqueduct he can lay 10 rods per day, and 13 of three-fourths inch per day. Lime of good quality can be procurred for 16 cents per bushel at the mills, and allowing 6 cents per bushel for the sand, if the work was charged at $1.50 per day, it would be about 12 cents per rod, and the expense of the material and laying the pipe some 37 cents per rod. The cost of the trench would depend on the size and depth, and of that each can judge for himself. One dollar a rod for the whole expense would be a liberal estimate. Lead pipe would cost from $1.50 to $1,75, according to size, and wood could not be afforded as low as cement. We think no farmer who wishes to construct an aqueduct, will regret that he has made choice of water lime instead of lead or wood; and every man who has not water convenient on his farm will do well to see whether he cannot obtain it in this way, at an expense bearing no comparison with the benefits that would accre.

Van Mons.

Dr. Van Mons was an entirely self-educated man; the vast acquisitions he had made in most branches of knowledge, were the result of patient perseverance under serious disadvantages. His extensive knowledge of chemistry and languages, was the most of it gained while acting as a humble apothecary; and his taste for fruits and farming was the result of his botanical researches, and his observations of the state of agriculture around him. In 1837, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and agriculture in the University of Louvian. Several years before he had commenced his great nurseries in the vicinity of Brussels, and at this time had in them some 80,000 trees, a large portion of them seedling pears. His appointment did not interfere with his care of his nursery, nor interrupt his experiments in the production of new varieties of fruits; but in 1819, the city of Brussels conceived the idea that the ground occupied by Van Mons' nurseries was wanted for new streets and squares, and he was notified that he must remove them in two months, or the whole would be cut up and burned. With the most presevering activity, he could save only about one-twentieth part of the whole. The remainder was either sold, given away, or destroyed. Unfortunately, his new nursery was established on lands belonging to the town, and the authorities were the first to abandon them to pillage. They were mostly destroyed by the army during the siege of Anvers, in 1831; and when, spite of these misfortunes, he had hired two pieces of ground and re-planted them, the engineers of Louvain decided that the grounds of Van Mons were of all others, the most suitable spot for a gas manufactory, and they were so used in 1834.

Among the learned, Van Mons is known by his valuable papers and publications on scientific subjects, principally on agriculture and horticulture, and kindred topics, while to the world generally, his name is identified with some of the finest fruits, particularly pears, yet known, produced by him in the course of his horticultural experiments. The finest collection of pears in the United States, that of Mr. Manning of Salem, was mostly derived from trees sent out by Van Mons, or ordered from him. The theory of the propagation of fruits, known as the theory of Van Mons, ingenious and satisfactory as it is in most respects, we cannot here touch upon. We can only add, that the history of Van Mons offers another proof of what the man can accomplish, who forms the determination, and perseveres in his efforts to be useful.—*Cultivator.*

Cheviot Sheep.—Count de Gourcey saw a splendid flock of these sheep, on a poor and rough mountain pasture in Sutherland. He was much surprised to see these "horrible mountains and pastures, stocked with such fine animals, yielding on an average 5 lbs. of long beautiful wool—wethers at three and a half years old, without having eaten any other thing but what is to be found in these wilds, weighing alive 200 lbs. What I have seen in this journey, makes me more convinced than ever that the Cheviot breed is one of the highest merit, since they live and fatten on such land, and that, too, without adding any other food besides what these wilds produce."

Roots, vs. Hay.

We take the following from a report made to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by the Messrs. Colts, of Pittsfield Berkshire Co., and we do it to show the immense advantage made in substituting roots for hay in feeding cattle, as well as in the quantity of ground necessary to produce a given quantity of food.

The writer says—"My stock now consists of 1000 sheep, 8 young oxen, 6 cows, a pair of horses, and a single horse. I have raised this season for the use of my stock 5544 bushels of vegetables, and all to be grated and fed out with cut straw, the cattle constantly, the sheep one feed a day, which seems to be a necessary food in our long cold winters: it keeps them in health and also in flesh. As to the respective value of the vegetable food the following statement will perhaps best exhibit it. I have commenced feeding and shall continue to feed—

14 head of horned cattle with 20 lbs. of cut straw each per day, 4 cts. for each 20 lbs. 56 cents. Also to each, 8 lbs. of roots grated, mixed with straw, 3 cents, 42 cts. And now allow 150 days for the season of feeding at 98 cents, is $147. The same stock would require 20 lbs. of hay each per day for 150 days; they would consume 42,000 lbs., equal to 21 tons; at the moderate price of $10 per ton, $210. Balance in favor of root feed 93 dollars, and I am sure the stock will appear far better at the opening of the spring.

You will perceive that the respective value of vegetables for food is six cents a bushel, while hay is at ten and straw at four. It may be said there is some cost in preparing food, but this is more than compensated if properly done, by the extra quantities of manure made."

Thus it appears that 20 lbs. of straw, and 8 lbs. roots mixed afford more nutriment, and of course are more valuable than 20 lbs. of good hay, while the actual cost is much less.

14 tons roots is a moderate crop per acre, while the average of hay will fall considerably below two tons to the acre. The advantage in favor of the turnep is thus perfectly apparent, and the farmer who persists in mowing his twenty or forty acres which would furnish roots sufficient if mixed with the straw which might be grown on the remainder, to keep his animals far better than the hay and leave the grain crop nearly a clear profit, is clearly acting against his true interests. Again we say to our farmers, you did well last year by so extensively entering upon the culture of roots; you will do better this year by greatly extending their cultivation.

Lime.—The analysis of soils in a certain sense, and with a view to certain special objects, is far from worthless or deserving of neglect. One soil, by an easy examination, is found to be deficient in organic matter, and the advice may be—try the ploughing-in of a green crop; another may contain much vegetable matter in what is called an inert state—try upon that a dressing of hot lime; a third may contain sulphate of iron or alumina—drain, deep plough, lime, or marl, and summer fallow such land, and you take the shortest road towards a cure. Again, one may ask, why does lime not benefit my land? An easy analysis will reply, because it abounds in lime already, and must have a season of rest from liming; or because it is poor in organic matter and requires more liberal supplies of manure; or, if neither of these is the case, because your land requires draining. So the subsoil may be yellow and noxious when brought to the surface, or it may kill the roots of plants when they descend to it. Then a simple examination may prescribe draining and subsoiling, that the noxious matter may be washed out by the rains, and the whole mellowed by the admission of air. Or it may be rich in lime, which has sunk from the surface, and after frequent limings has produced a real marl bed beneath; and here the chemist may say, plough your land deep, and bring up the marl, and thus save the cost of lime for a season at least.—*Jour. Agri.*

Poudrette.—The season for the application of Poudrette, either on wheat, corn, vegetables, or grass, &c., is now at hand. We would refer our friends to several letters on this matter, from Dr. Emerson, of this city, R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House, New York, and T. B. Townsend, of Long Island, which will be found in the Cabinet for the First month last, as well as to the advertisement in the present number.—*Far. Cab.*

A supply of Poudrette is now on hand at the office of the "*American Farmer.*"

Flowers and Shrubs.—Why does not every lady who can afford it, have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing, if you raise it from seed; or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was remarked by Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with Nature, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter a hateful thing, even if you neglect it; for, though it is all beauty, it hath no vanity; and such being the case, and living as it does, purely to do you good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive in imagination the scent of these good-natured leaves, which allowed you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good-natured they are, in that respect, above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of our room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.

This is the season for transplanting trees. We are aware that there are some things to discourage the farmer in relation to his orchards: but persevere. There is hardly an outlay that will pay better; and let it be remembered by the man who is looking forward to planting an orchard some day, that its postponement for a twelvemonth, is a year, so far as respects this part of his plans, irrecoverably lost.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Worms in the head of Sheep.—Our friend, L. Cushing, Esq. of this town, relates a case of worms, which he took from the head of a sheep in his flock, which, if he describes them rightly, must be different from those which we commonly find there. He observed that one of his sheep began to fail—lost its appetite—and he expected to lose it. On examination, he found that there was a swelling on each side of the nose, above the nostrils. He opened the humors and there came out eight worms. Some of them were from two to three inches long, and as big round as his little finger. The sheep has since recovered.

We have never seen any grubs of the common sheep fly, so called, (*Oestrus Ovis,*) that were near so large as these. We think that those described by Mr. Cushing must be another species of fly, or grubs of another species.—*Maine Farmer.*

Grafting Pears on thorns.—At the Horticultural exhibition, in Cincinnati last fall, Seckle pears were shown, 7 1-2 inches in circumference, from scions grafted on the Hawthorn.—*Ib.*

Milk may be preserved by evaporating it to dryness by a gentle heat, and under constant stirring. By this means a dry mass is obtained, which may be preserved for a length of time, and which when dissolved in water, is said to possess all the properties of the most excellent milk. It is known in Italy, by the name of *latteina.*

Ashes in the Hill.—We advise young farmers not to put ashes in the hill, with the corn; the lie they make is often destructive to the young roots when they first protrude from the kernel. The ashes may be dropped *on the hill* as soon as you have planted your field, and this is better than to wait till the corn is up; it is less labor and it tends better to keep off the worms. Bury neither corn nor potatoes deep; both should lie on an easy bed, for the first shoots tend *downward* when the soil will permit them. When the earth is moist enough half an inch of covering, pressed down with the hoe, is better than more.

To kill Flies in a Cheese-Room or Elsewhere.—Cheese-rooms are frequently kept closed and darkened, to keep out the flies, as the dairymaids say. Mr. Livesay asserts that this practice, ruinous to cheese, may be avoided by occasionally boiling a pennyworth of quassia chips in a pint of water, sweetening it, and placing it on plates about the room. It will destroy all the flies that taste it. Cheese, he says, being animal matter, cannot have too much air. I have noticed that those cheeses which have been kept in a large, well aired room have been quite sound; while those kept in a close, ill ventilated room were either faded, or bad in flavor.—Though cheese should not be kept in too high a temperature, yet they will bear the summer heat very well, provided they have a constant supply of good air.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Guano.—Those wishing to try this powerful manure, can be supplied by calling at the office of the "*American Farmer.*"

Buggy Peas.—Our observing correspondent, Dr. Silas Brown, of Wilmington, writes to us as follows:—"I have found, from more than thirty years experience, that pouring scalding hot water upon seed peas before the rascally bugs escape, will wind up their operations in a garden for nearly seven years. The water may be kept on the peas long enough to destroy the bugs without injuring their tendency to sprout. I should advise those who have buggy peas to try the experiment.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Cure for the Stretches.—Sheep sometimes stretch their noses out on the ground and around by their side, as if in severe pain. This is frequently occasioned by an involution of a part of the intestine within another, called, when occurring in the human subject, *intersusceptio.* Immediate relief is afforded, when this last is the case, by lifting the animal by the hind legs, and shaking it a few times, when the pain disappears.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Bad Air in Wells.—Never go down into a well which has been any time out of use; or if it be deep, without trying the air in it. This may be done by lowering a lighted candle—if it burns, there is no danger; but if it goes out the air is bad, and death would be the consequence of venturing into it. It is said that the air may be speedily corrected by putting into the well—say from a half bushel to a bushel of quick lime, which will absorb the carbonic acid gass—the agent alike deleterious to comfort and respiration.—*Maine Farmer.*

Prospects of the Wheat Crop.—If there be not a larger wheat crop in the United States this year, or in the West at any rate, than ever before, we shall be disappointed. In our rambles through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, we have seen and been informed that more wheat was sown last fall than usual; and almost without exception, so far as we have been able to learn, it has been uninjured by the winter. The early opening of spring will hasten its growth so that there will be little danger from rust, and this being the chief cause of fear for wheat in this region, we think the prospect is good for a large crop. Several of our correspondents, writers from Wisconsin, and southern and central Illinois, coincide with these views.

From inquiry we do not think there was quite as much sown in central and southern Illinois as last year; but probably more than any previous year when the crop has not been cut off. The season has been so favorable that an unusual amount of spring wheat has been got in. If no calamity falls upon the crop, next harvest will be a busy season.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Receipt for Housekeepers.—To make blue wash for walls, get a pound of blue vitrol from a drug store, and have it powdered in a mortar. Provide also two quarts of lime. Take six cents worth of glue, boil it in a quart of soft water till thoroughly dissolved. Put the powdered vitriol in a wooden bucket, and when the glue water is cold, pour it on the vitriol, mix and stir it well. When the vitriol is dissolved in the glue water, stir in by degrees the two quarts of lime. Then try the tint of the mixture by dipping a piece of white paper into it, and when it dries you can judge if it is the colour you want. It should be a clear, beautiful blue, if too pale, stir in a little more powdered vitriol. It is well to provide an extra quantity of each of the articles, in case a little more of one or the other should be required upon trial of the color.

Caution to Farmers.—Last week, four bullocks belonging to Mr. Lee, of Neopardy Farm, Crediton, died suddenly without apparent cause. Mr. Reed, veterinary surgeon, found, on searching their stomachs, a quantity of the common yew (Texus baccata,) mixed with the other food. On opening the skull, the membranes of the brain appeared in a very congested state, the poison having acted on the brain and nervous system, producing symptoms resembling apoplexy. A few days before, Mr. Lee had cut down a yew tree, and two or three of the faggots were accidentally left where the animals had free access, and having been for some time deprived of green fodder, they eat it with great avidity.—*Western Luminary.*

☞The article relative to Shepherd's dogs, published in our last, it appears, originated in the American Agriculturist—As well as we can remember, we copied it from some other paper where the credit had not been attached to it.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Mr. Ellsworth's Report.

We gave in our paper of the 1st inst., a valuable extract from the report of the Hon. Mr. *Ellsworth*, since then we have read attentively nearly every article in it, and in justice to that indefatigable and able friend of the cause of Agriculture, we must say, that it is a document that should find a place in the library of every farmer and planter. It is so full of statistical facts, judicious suggestions, and varied information, that no one can read it without being benefitted. His *review* of the past year's crops is truly interesting, and displays a degree of persevering industry, tact, and skill, in the collection and arrangement of the information elicited, which place him without an equal in the office which he fills, from its organization.

Among the papers collected by him, upon Agricultural subjects, there are several detailing experiments made by various persons, in different sections of the country, in the manufacture of sugar and molasses, from corn-stalks. These we consider of much importance, as although they show very different results, it is obvious, upon the whole, that there is no farmer who may go to work right, that could not make his own *sweetening* with the stalks that could be grown upon an acre of ground. We use the term *sweetening*, because, in the present state of information upon the subject, it is probable that the experimenter would not always be able to succeed in making sugar; but there is one thing which he might calculate on to a certainty—that is, of *always* succeeding in making a good well flavored molasses or syrup, which, to all, except those whose tastes are fastidious, indeed, would be considered as a very passable substitute for brown sugar, for most domestic purposes. With proper machinery, however, and that not very costly, for family manufacture, we have no doubt that a superior granulated sugar may be made from corn stalks, properly grown, and judiciously managed afterwards.

We do not, of course, expect that the manufacture of *corn stalk* sugar will ever supplant that from *cane*, but we certainly should like to see every farmer, whose grocer's bill for sugar forms a considerable item in his yearly expenditures, turning his attention to the subject, and seriously entertaining the question, whether he should not make his own sugar?

What is the Proper food of Wheat?

This is a question much easier asked than answered; for though it has been mooted at intervals from the earliest introduction of the wheat culture, it never has been satisfactorily answered, and we question very much. whether it ever will be, so as to render the solution of it generally available; but still we may be able to form something like an approximate opinion through the aid of the laws of analysis. By resorting to these, we find what are the constituent elements of the wheat berry, and hence the inference is, that if we can apply substances to the soil containing these elements, of a soluble character, that we will approach as near as is desirable to furnishing the appropriate food for the wheat plant. The next questions to be considered relates to the quantities of the several kinds to be applied to the acre? How far climate may operate to facilitate or retard their solution? It is plain that before the rootlets can take up food of any kind, that it must be reduced to a liquid or gaseous form, and it is equally plain, that this condition of the pabulum from which they derive their support, can only be brought about through the agency of heat, air and moisture, as while all vegetable bodies must undergo decomposition, so must those of a mineral nature be reduced by the dissolving action of water. As connected then, even with the proper quantities, if the proper kinds of manures could be ascertained, the seasons and the climate exert most potent influences, either for good or for evil, in the growth of the wheat, or any other kind of vegetable production; hence what might prove salutary one year, would be otherwise another. But let us consider now of what wheat is composed. By the analysis of *Sprengle*, a thousand pounds, or say, 16 2-3 bushels of wheat, leave

Of Potash,	2,25 lbs.
Soda,	2,40
Lime,	0,96
Magnesia,	0,90
Alumina with a trace of iron,	0,26
Silica,	4,00
Sulphuric acid,	0,40
Chlorine,	0,10
	11,27

Thus then, if this analysis be accurate, and Sprengle's reputation is a guaranty that it is, the inference is a fair one, that, as the above constituent elements are to be found in the *berry* of the wheat plant, the soil should be provided with each and all of the substances enumerated, either in greater or lesser proportions, in order that the preparation of the food of the plant might be going on. In every soil alumina (clay) and silica (sand) are always present, and from the greater quantity of the latter, found by analysis, as a constituent element, we should infer, that, notwithstanding wheat is said most to delight in clay soils, still that sand is indispensible to the fructification of the grain. We know that unless there be a sufficiency of *potash* in the soil to dissolve the silica, and yield it to the plant, that, as a natural consequence, the stem will lack that ingredient essential to enable it to stand erect, and from the evidence afforded by the analysis, we should conclude, that ashes, potash and lime are indispensible to the successful culture of wheat, and that salt would be found to be a valuable auxiliary; nor should we apprehend so much dread as is indulged in by some, if the lime used were of the magnesian kind.

It may be said, that because we find these various substances in wheat, that that is not conclusive proof it derives it exclusively from the soil. We admit this supposition most freely, inasmuch as we are satisfied, that a very sensible portion of the food of plants is derived from the atmosphere, and that this portion is as well appropriated by the leaves as by the roots; by the latter process the most, when by the organic remains, or mineral manures used, the powers of absorption, retention and assimilation, the soil have been accelerated to activity. From the presence of sulphuric acid, we should take it for granted that plaster is almost as essential to wheat as it is to clover. We are aware, that this opinion will not be considered as orthodox by a very large description of farmers, who will tell you, that plaster increases the straw but decreases the grain. Now we are not sure that this opinion of theirs is well founded. If after the use of plaster such result may have been produced, may it not have sprung from other causes than the use of plaster? May not the weather, an excess of rain, or nutritive manures have produced the result, and not the plaster? If the *theory* of the action of plaster, which strikes us as most rational be the true one, its most essential office is to *husband* and dole out gaseous food, according to the wants of the plants, rather than to stimulate them by improvident and too luxurious feeding: If this were not the case, we should think that the minute quantity required for an acre, would not answer the valuable and wonder exciting purpose that it does. If its office, of itself, were merely stimulative, its effects would be less manifest and less lasting, nor would those effects be visible beyond a single season; hence we infer, that, besides its *direct* agency, it exerts an *indirect* one, as a *caterer*, if we may so express ourself, still more important. Again, those who deprecate the use of plaster *directly* to the wheat crop, do not hesitate to use it on clover, and turning that in with the after-math, to grow wheat on it. Why then, if *plaster* exerts so unfavorable an influence when applied as above first stated, is it that when sown on the clover that the wheat escapes the assigned injury? This is a question as difficult of solution, as is the one with which we begun this article; for as the plaster requires many hundred times its own body of rain to dissolve it, it must necessarily continue its action through several seasons and successive crops.

We have thrown out these remarks merely as suggestions, in the hope that the question of—"What is the proper food of wheat?" may draw out some able correspondent, whose knowledge, observation, and experience may enable him to throw light upon the subject.

Specific Manures for Specific Purposes.—Many farmers suppose that all manures are similar in their nature, and have the same effect upon plants, whatever may be the structure, design, or use of those plants. Most farmers are unwilling to believe that any thing is manure, except what may be of animal origin. We have long labored to convince them of the fallacy of this idea. As long ago as 1832, in an address delivered before the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, we ventured to hold the following language, which an honest old farmer told us, afterwards, did very well "*for a flight*," but he did not think much of it in practice. "If you want a large, succulent growth of any thing, use animal manures plentifully. If you want to raise pumpkins, squashes, or roots, grass, or any thing which is naturally pulpy and succulent, animal manure is the ingredient necessary. But wheat is by nature very different in its structure and composition from those. You want a comparatively hard, flinty straw, and you want a full and hard, flinty, dry kernel. Lime, alkalies, and such substances, are the proper materials to produce such crops."

We are pleased to find that Mr. J. E. Teschemacher—a practical and scientific Horticulturist of Boston, in experimenting upon manures, and especially upon Guano, the manure which is now brought from the coast of Chili, and is exciting much attention—has come to the conclusion that particular manures are adapted to the promotion of different parts of the plant. That if you wish to grow foliage and stem, certain manures will effect it. If you desire seed only, other kinds must be used in greater quantities than the other. In a very interesting communication, which he has published in the last (April) number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, speaking of the action of Guano on the growth of various plants and fruits, he says:—"It seems to me highly probable that certain manures are particularly conducive to a luxuriant growth of stem and foliage, while others are peculiarly so to the production of numerous and well filled seeds."

He then goes on to state, in general terms, that those manures which contain ammonia and alkaline matter, or the *nitrogenous* manures, are chiefly instrumental in producing stem, leaves, &c., while the phosphates of lime, of magnesia, and the sulphurous compounds, all of which exist in those seeds useful to man, are useful as a manure to promote the production of them, and while the former are first necessary to fit the plant with proper and strong organs for developing the seed and for supplying these phosphates, &c., it must be some where in the soil or supplied by man, or the seed will not fill out and be so full of the essential amount of the true material. We see this result oftentimes in many crops. We recollect that no longer ago than last year, we listened to the remark which one farmer made respecting the crop of another. Farmer A. had planted a certain piece of land, for ten years in succession, to Indian corn. It was a warm piece of land, and he put on a good dressing of manure from his barn windows. His brother remarked to us, one day, as the corn was coming up, that A. would have a good crop of stalks, "but now mind what I tell you, his ears of corn will have *plaguy long snouts* when he comes to husk them." We had the curiosity to examine the corn in the fall, and sure enough, there were but very few ears filled out over the end—they had "*plaguy long years.*" Indian corn, we all know, begins to fill at the bottom of the ear, and if there be the proper kind of matter in the soil and plant, to fill the whole ear out, it will continue to fill, kernel after kernel, until it is filled all over the end with sound corn, unless, as is sometimes the case in our latitude, the season is not long enough to allow the filling process to go on until all are filled. This man had, by

his good supply of animal manure, always made a good show, and obtained stalks and husks in abundance; but he had robbed the soil of other food, such as phosphates, &c., and did not know that it was necessary to supply them. It is thought that Guano possesses the ingredients necessary for both stem and foliage, and for the seed too, if it be properly applied.

We hope that Mr. T. and others will be enabled to go on with their experiments, and develope facts which are needed, and which will be so valuable to farmers in a practical point of view.

It is probable that the science of *manureology* will become so perfect, that any part of a plant can be so stimulated as to be grown to excess, by the proper application of the right manure. For instance, if you want all leaves, or big flowers, you can have them. If you want all seed, and but little foliage, you can have it, by only knowing a little more of the nature of the plant cultivated, and the material to be applied.—*Maine Farm.*

Wool Growing.—The following we extract from a report of an agricultural meeting held at Albany by the members of the Legislature. The subject as well as the opinion advanced, as to the practicability of increasing the product of wool by means of *care* and *feed*, are worthy of the deepest reflection. Dr. *Lee* is eminently qualified by his learning, experience and taste, to be an instructor in matters connected with agriculture, and we therefore commend his remarks to our readers:

[*From notes Reported for the Cultivator.*]

The meeting of friends of Agriculture on Thursday evening, April 4th, was held, as usual, at the Old State-House. The Hon. Mr. Rhoades, of the Senate, was called to the chair.

Dr. Lee opened the discussion with some remarks on *wool-growing*. He thought it was practicable greatly to increase the weight of wool per fleece, at the same time to preserve its fineness of staple, without incurring a corresponding increase in the expense of production. This could be done by properly sheltering the sheep and feeding them with food containing, in a large proportion, the elements of wool. He had seen some Cotswold sheep at Mr. Corning's farm, which Mr. Sotham told him would average 8 lbs. per fleece. He believed it was practicable to get from the sheep of the country an average of 6lbs. per fleece. The extraordinary weight of wool which some sheep produced, was owing to their wool-secreting organs having been highly stimulated by particular care and feeding—they and their progenitors have been fed with a kind of food which is best calculated to make wool.—Beans contain a larger amount of the substance which goes to make wool, than Indian corn—and hence they are a more appropriate food for the production of wool. On the other hand, Indian corn contains more of the elements of fat than beans, and it is therefore a better food for fattening animals.

Dr. L. thought that by proper management and feeding, the most ill-formed animals might, in a few generations, be transformed into valuable and useful ones. For example, take the *woods-hog* of the western country. He now has a hide as thick as a board, ears big enough for leather aprons, and bones large beyond all proportion—he is nearly all offal. Put him in a quiet pen or pasture, feed him properly, and a change soon takes place. He is no longer under the necessity of constantly running about to get his living—he is fed with a different kind of food—the secretions are different—from the food he now gets, he assimilates fat—thus after pursuing this course for a time, you may make from this race of hogs, a fine improved Berkshire. Dr. L. had no doubt of this—the Berkshires, and other improved races of animals, were all produced in a similar way.

Successful Culture of Silk in Maine.—*See what a Lady can do.*—Two or three years ago, Mrs. Bowen, lady of Dr. James Bowen, of Bloomfield, in Somerset County, conceived the idea of commencing the culture of silk on a small scale; supposing that it might be a pleasant if not a profitable employment. In order to obtain more practical insight into the business than she could gather from books and papers, she made a tour into Massachusetts and Connecticut, and personally visited all the silk establishments she conveniently could, and enquired minutely into the practical details of their operations. She became convinced that if the business could be properly attended to, it offered a fair remuneration; but like all other business, it could *not take care of itself*, nor suffer neglect from those who pretend to carry it on, without a loss. She procured the hardiest variety of mulberries that she could find, and we are happy to hear that, by following the determinations of her judgment and common sense, she has succeeded. Her trees have withstood the severity of our winters without any protection, and the proceeds of her establishment will this year amount to seventy dollars, thus affording a fair equivalent, for the labor bestowed. This is the true way to make the silk business flourish, viz, by strict personal attention of that class of our citizens who are not calculated to perform heavy and severe labor, and not by great companies and salaried agents, to oversee others, none of whom feel any particular interest in the success of the undertaking.—*Maine Farmer.*

Alternation of Crops.

This is unquestionably one of the best and economical means of preserving fertility, and of increasing the profits of the farm. All crops exhaust the soil more or less, of the general elements of fertility, though all do not exhaust it alike of certain specific properties. It is believed that every plant requires a specific food, which other families do not stand in need of, and which they do not take up. This is evidenced by the fact, that wheat cannot be profitably grown on ordinary land, in two successive years, upon the same field, without a great falling off in the product. And it is now laid down as an axiom in good husbandry, that two crops of any small grain should never be taken from the same field in successive years, because they draw too largely upon the same specific food. But after an interval of four or five years, in which grass and roots intervene, the specific food of the wheat crop has so accumulated in the soil that this grain may then again profitably be grown upon it. So with all other crops, not even excepting the grasses. The law of nature's change in the products of a soil is so palpable, that in Flanders and Holland, where flax is one of the profitable staples, they do not think of cultivating this crop upon the same ground oftener than once in ten or twelve years. Our farmers, some of them, seem to appreciate these truths in reference to tillage crops, without duly reflecting that they apply as well to grain. Meadows, too, deteriorate; in a few years the finer grasses run out, because the soil becomes exhausted of the particular food which affords them nourishment, coarse or innutricious plants take their place and the herbage becomes inferior in quality.

Upon an average, old established meadows would yield double their present crops, if judiciously alternated with grain and root crops. The terms "suitably divided into meadow, plow and pasture lands," which are generally employed to recommend farms for sale, are an indication of bad husbandry; and very often betray the secret which compels the owner to sell. Excepting in very stony districts, every acre of land which would produce good grasses, may, by being rendered dry and rich, be made to produce good grain and roots. In this convertible system of husbandry, permanent meadow or plough lands are almost unknown—every field produces in turn, crops of grain, grass and roots.

There are three classes of crops which alternate beneficially with each other, viz: 1st, Grain, or corn, or dry crops, which mature their seed and most exhaust the fertility of the soil; 2d, Grass crops; and 3d, Root or green crops, embracing turnips, potatoes, beets, clover, &c. In old meadows and pastures, not only the better grasses disappear, and coarse herbage and mosses come in, but the soil becomes too compact and hard to admit the free extension of the roots, and the genial influence of the sun, dew, and atmosphere, which are primary agents in the process of vegetable nutrition. Tillage corrects these evils. It cleans the soil of weeds, and converts them into sources of fertility; it breaks and pulverizes the soil, and fits it for the return of the grass crop at the close of the rotation; while the vegetable matters of the sward contribute to augment the grain or root crop which is to follow. All green crops are more or less fertilizing when buried in the soil; but clover is preferred, as well on account of its enriching properties to the soil, as that it also affords hay and pasture. The practice of sowing clover seed with grain crops is adopted by some farmers every year. Judge Buel followed this plan, but he ploughed his field on the following year. The food which this clover affords to the coming crop, richly compensates for the cost of the seed and sowing, to say nothing of the pasture it gives in autumn. Hence, tillage is admirably calculated to fit and prepare the ground for grass, and in return, directly or indirectly, furnishes an abundance of food for grain or roots. The fertility of a soil depends, essentially, upon its [illegible] cohesive attraction, and this power in a great measure, upon the state of diversion of its parts—the more divided they are the greater is their absorbant power. The crop upon a hard compact soil, will suffer from drought; but if this soil is finely pulverized and broken, it will suffer much less. The first may be compared to the rock, which receives moisture upon its surface only; the latter to the sponge, which receives and transmits moisture to the whole mass, and which retains it for a long time.

Cultivation of the Sunflower, &c.—Chamber's London Journal says: "Mr. Fleetwood has written a pamphlet, in which he enumerates, from positive and unerring data, many circumstances concerning the successful cultivation of this plant, and the production of its oil; the generally useful applicabilities of which must insure for it an almost unlimited sale, independently of the value of its cake, or residuum, after expression of oil from the seed.

"The pamphlet also invites public attention to the cultivation of sage on a grand scale, that herb being an article of considerable importance in Chinese commerce. Valmont de Bomrai's *Dictionaire d' Historie Naturalle*, states that the Chinese are so fond of sage, (which does not grow in their vast empire,) that they wonder how Europeans should come to their country for the purchase of tea, seeing they possess so valuable an herb at home. De Bomari further states that the Dutch buy up the whole of the sage which grows on the coast of Provence, and carry it to China, where they have a ready market for it, both with the Chinese and Japanese; in many cases obtaining in exchange for one chest of sage, two or three of green tea.

"So sanguine is Mr. Fleetwood, with respect to his theories, that he has announced his intention to negociate with land proprietors throughout the United Kindgom, for various plots of waste or other lands, from five to ten or twenty thousand acres, for the cultivation of the sunflower, the seed of which, from Turkey, the Levant, America, and Germany, he has obtained at considerable pains. At Miller's farm, near Kingston, in Surrey, he has planted this year, twelve acres; as well as a limited plantation of between two and three hundred square yards, at his own residence."

Foreign Extracts.

The weather in Ireland—benefits of furrow draining—Management of manure—Culture of Spring Vetches—Culture of Oats—Prospect of the wheat crop in Ireland—necessity for a change of seed—poisonous effects of the yew tree to cattle.

A valued correspondent has forwarded us the following extracts from a late *Irish paper*, and accompanies them with the following pertinent queries:

"Who has tried *Vetches* in this country? With what result? And why may they not be cultivated with profit here as in England?" I. S. S.

As we are unable to answer these queries ourself we should be pleased that some of our readers, if there be any who have essayed an experiment with Vetches, would do so.

Agricultural Report for February.

(*Prepared expressly for the Warder.*)

During the past month we have experienced very sudden transitions of weather. The frosts have often been very intense, but lasted only for a night. The rains have been frequent and heavy, and nature has now assumed an humble aspect by the chilly breath of a wintry atmosphere. Agricultural operations in general have been considerably retarded during the month, particularly the inverting of the earth's surface either by the plough or the spade; but, owing to the favourableness of the winter months, farm labor as yet is by no means in a backward state. Furrow-draining, the groundwork of all agricultural improvement, is becoming very general in different localities we have recently visited; and the work, with few exceptions, is being very perfectly executed.

Since our last report, manure has been very extensively transferred to the headlands of fields intended for the culture of potatoes, turnips, &c. When annual manure is

carted out to the field, the dunghill should be made low at both ends, and raised in the centre. The carts should pass on at the one end, empty their load, and pass off at the other, in order to compress the dunghill thoroughly, which, by preventing in a great measure the fermentation process, keeps the gasses lying comparatively dormant. When this plan is adopted, the dunghill should be turned about two or three weeks previous to its being applied, which excites the putrefactive fermentation, and renders it sufficiently decomposed for all the purposes of field husbandry. This method will prevent the quantity being much diminished by excessive fermentation and extreme decomposition, or the quality from being deteriorated by the evaporation of its gaseous compounds.

But if the manure heap is formed in a loose uncompressed state, with recent-made dung (two or three months previous to its being applied,) it will reduce nearly one-third in quantity; and, except it be very particularly covered with peat mould or some other earthy material, it will also be very much deteriorated in quality; for the very cream of the manure would make its escape in various forms of gaseous combination. Compost heaps should be well turned, to mix intimately all the different materials of which they are made up.

Spring vetches should now be sown in portions at intervals of ten days or a fortnight, to come in succession during summer. Those which are sown about this period, if the ground is rich, will supply soiling at the time when it is most required, and can be used sufficiently early to get a crop of late-sown turnips off the same ground. If they are intended exclusively for the feeding of horses, it is beneficial to mix with each stone of vetches a few pounds of rye or field beans. If they are intended for the feeding of cows, about half a pound of feeding rape should be sown with each stone of vetches; by so doing we obtain a much weightier produce. It enhances the value of the food, and greatly promotes the secretion of milk.

Lea ground, intended for oats, should have been all ploughed before, or at latest about this period. The ground should be ploughed with a *deep, bold, fleshy furrow;* otherwise a sufficient covering for the seed cannot be obtained, except by trenching and shovelling the open furrows. The nearest approximation to the angle of 45° is the best ploughing; and to approach that angle, whatever breadth the furrow slice is, it should be fully 2-thirds in depth—for instance, 5½ inches in depth by 8 in breadth, 6 deep by 9 broad, 7 by nearly 10½ broad, and 8 by nearly 12 broad, &c. If we cut too deep in proportion to the breadth, we are not able to turn the furrow slice, but set it upon its edge; and if we cut too broad in proportion to the depth, we turn it over too much upon its back, or to use the common phraseology of farmers, we plough too flat. And the last description of ploughing, we are sorry to say, is the most common amongst the small farmers in Ireland, and will continue so as long as the rudely constructed wooden ploughs are so extensively used.

Winter wheat presents a pretty favourable appearance, but the recent severity of the weather has robbed it in a great measure of the verdant hue it hitherto presented; but we do not look upon that circumstance as an unfavourable omen. When wheat is winter-proud, a seasonable check is calculated to produce a salutary effect upon the young plant. Very few oats are as yet sown, and the ground is at present in a very unpropitious state for the reception of the seed. But as soon as it is in a workable condition, no time should be lost in getting the seed committed to the earth. He that sows early, in general reaps early, and obtains a good article, and *vice versa.*

Need we say that a change of seed is of the utmost importance? The seed of any grain crop should never be sown more than two or three years upon the same farm, for it will inevitably retrograde, and very soon exhibit all the characteristics of weakness and degeneracy, become less pure in its kind, and deficient in both quantity and quality.

It is also very important to introduce clovers and grasses with the first grain crop after manure.

March 1, 1844. C.

Winter Grain.—From our own observation, and information obtained from others, we are gratified in being able to state that the prospect of a fine crop of wheat and rye was never better than at this present time. The wheat appears abundantly thick, and has a remarkably thrifty appearance. The same may be said of the rye.—*Lexington Intel.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE LEFT-HAND PLOUGH.

To James Pedder,

In answer to the inquiry contained in the Farmer's Cabinet for the second month, respecting the superiority of the left-hand plough over the right, I have to say, the difference in my opinion is this:—we drive our wagon horses double; the driver on the left, having the right hand nearest to them, seems as much more handy as the right hand is over the left; the driver and the leading horse of the team—the governing power united—forming a more general plan of discipline, and sanctioned by long custom. Now take this plan of things to the plough, where the first line or furrow is drawn, and I consider a lad of 14 years with a left-hand plough, quite as competent to govern and enforce it, as a full grown hand with a right-hand plough. I have seen many persons in Chester and Delaware, using right-hand ploughs with two, or double lines, but we frequently, after the first furrow is struck, use neither; left-hand ploughs requiring not their aid; but as simply respecting the turning over the furrow, it makes not one cent of difference, whether right or left. I would be glad to be informed if the left-hand Centre-draught plough has arrived in Philadelphia? Many friends have been inquiring about them, and I have insisted that they should purchase no other. Please pay a visit to us in this part of the country, and bring some along. Respectfully, CALEB BRINTON.

Pequea Valley, 3d mo. 21st, 1844.

☞We requested our friend Prouty, of Philadelphia, some time ago, to forward a left-hand centre-draught Plough to a gentleman of Lynchburg, Va. who preferred it to the right-hand plough; at the time the request was made, the patterns for the left-hands were not in Philadelphia—have they since been received? It is probable that others may desire to obtain them. Will Mr. Prouty inform us if he is prepared to supply them?—*Ed. American Farmer.*

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS.—An Aberdeen paper, published a few months since, says: "In the gardens at Gordon Castle, at present, may be seen the good effects resulting from the transplanting of onions, by which their growth is materially improved. Mr. Saunders, the gardener, had a bed sown in March, and since transplanted, which presents a truly gigantic appearance. Twenty-four of the onions were taken up on Saturday, and weighed 16 lbs. One of them, now before us, measures twelve and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighs ten oz. The quality of the onions is as fine as their size is remarkable."

TO YOUNG MEN.—TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

It is a sore evil that labor, so essential to health, vigor, and virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight-forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty farmer, whose life is or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him in a store. He laudably wishes to put him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and expense bestowed in making him an average lawyer or doctor, would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific farmer—a model and blessing to the whole country. Why will not our thrifty farmers think of this? The world is surfeited with middling lawyers and doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable clergymen there is certainly no lack, as the multitude without societies bears witness, and yet here is the oldest, the most essential and noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of science has hardly yet poured, and which is to-day making more rapid strides, and affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical farmers, there is nowhere a super-abundance. Everywhere there is a need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruit, &c. we still import from abroad when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre—in short to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was originally intended to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence.—The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and best informed man in the country, there are many of our old farmers, even, who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored who are to be farmers. There are farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres and never look into a book on agriculture, though they would not countenance a doctor or clergyman who studied no works on medicine or theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us! * * * *

There are thousands in all our cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content, and feel certain that the world is better in their daily doings. There are other tens of thousands who *must* stay here, as things are; having no means to get elsewhere, no skill in any arts but those peculiar to city life, and a very limited knowledge; these *must* stay, unless something should transpire out of the common course of events. There are other tens of thousands annually arriving from Europe, who, however valuable acquisitions to the country, must contribute to glut the market and depress the price of labor of all kinds in our city—some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men of our own happier agricultural districts to crowd into the great cities or into villages, in search of clerkships and that like, is madness—inhumanity to the destitute—moral suicide.—While nine tenths of states are a waste wilderness, and all our marts of trade overflow with eager seekers for employment, let all escape from cities who can, and all who have opportunities to labor live in the country, resolve to stay there.—*Genesee Farmer.*

GUANO—*We make the following extracts from an article in the Farmer's Cabinet, taken from Maund's "Botanic Garden:"*

In a pamphlet by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., on Guano as a Fertilizer, which may be referred to by those who are interested in the inquiry, we observe a communication from Henry Bland, Esq., of Liverpool, a late resident of Peru, in which is described the method of using this manure in this country. The practice is, doubtless, founded on experience, and indicates the propriety of applying it sparingly to young plants, and increasing the quantity in proportion to their strength. In allusion to the cultivation of maize, or Indian corn, Mr. Bland says, "When the plants are six or eight inches above ground, a pinch of guano, as much as can be easily held between the thumb and two fingers, is placed around each bunch, and the whole is usually irrigated immediately afterwards. Guano is again applied when the plant is about throwing out its fruits; a handful is then applied to each bunch, and irrigation immediately follows. The next succeeding crops, potatoes and wheat, are produced without any further application of manure."

We shall forbear to enter on the chemical analysis of guano; it is more our province to show its effects, and to inform our readers how it may be most efficiently employed in horticulture. We have, in progress, various experiments to assist in proving its value; and, as far as these have gone, they have, in general, been most satisfactory. We have already proved that it may be used too freely, and that injury may thereby be produced. In a liquid state, four ounces to a gallon of water, applied twice a week, for three weeks, to beds of strawberries, it has occasioned an amazing growth of foliage and blossoms, but its influence on the crop of fruit remains to be seen. On the other hand, a bed of seedling alpine strawberry plants, which had been up about a month, was thinly sprinkled with unmixed guano in powder, and it destroyed every plant where it was applied. The half of a bed of onions, which were six inches high, were sprinkled over a month ago, with pure guano, at the rate of two ounces to every square yard, being upwards of five cwt! to the acre; the season has been rainy, and the onions, treated with guano, are double the size of those not so treated. Potatoes, which were six inches high, had guano sprinkled along the rows, amongst their stems, at the rate of an ounce and a half to every yard; and these are now (five weeks subsequently) far superior to those in parts

of the rows purposely left without guano. Nine parts of light soil were mixed with one of guano, and half a spadeful of the compost was put into each of the holes regularly made to receive it, in a prepared bed of light soil; in the midst of the compost, in each hole, a plant of Brussels sprouts was put, and then well watered. This was done a month ago, and, at the present time, more than half the plants have dwindled and died. Geraniums were watered, at intervals of a week, five times only in the whole, with guano water, four ounces to the gallon of water; their leaves then began to curl, and, although the use of the liquid guano has been discontinued two months, it is unlikely that the plants will recover till they are potted in fresh soil. Plants, of various sorts, in pots, watered only with guano water, half an ounce to a gallon, have flourished astonishingly—none have failed. These are lessons which cannot be mistaken.

THE PLOUGH-BOY'S SONG.

'Tis sunrise now
On the mountain's brow,
And the air is cool and clear;
And who would dream,
In the morning's beam,
When beautiful Spring is here?
I'll hasten with speed,
To the glittering mead,
Where the mists are gathered now;
They will pass away,
As opens the day,
And speeds the glittering plough!

The lark is high,
In the clear blue sky,
And his carrol is wild and free!
He has left his nest,
On the meadow's breast,
In the sun light of the heaven to be.
I cannot fly
To the clear blue sky,
Or carrol so wild and free;
But I'll whistle so clear,
That the skies shall hear,
As my plowugh glides over the lea!

And when the day
Shall have passed away,
And the sun hath sunk in the sea,
I'll take my team
From the strong plough beam,
And hasten away o'er the lea.
And then at night,
When my heart is light,
And sleep stealeth over my brow,
I'll lie and dream
Of my field and team,
And of guiding the farmer's plough.

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.

JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—*Just arrived*, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of *PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS*, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by

JAMES HUEY & CO.

mh 27 3t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

POTATOES

5000 BUSHELS MAINE MERCER Potatoes of superior quality. for family use and planting, For Sale, at No. 22, N. GAY STREET, between High and Front streets,—and EXCHANGE PLACE, between Commerce and Gay streets.

The quality of these Potatoes cannot be excelled, and their vegetative principle warranted to be uninjured as there has been neither Quick Lime nor Salt put on them to prevent their sprouting.

For Sale by S. D. TONGE, Exchange Place.

ALSO—A few Hundred Bushels of "PINK EYE" Potatoes.

April 10 4t*

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

One handsome young Boars, full bred, about 8 months old—$10 each, or 12 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dolls. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.
HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.
Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

ABBETT & CO.
Southern proprietors of the Patent Right,
at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 tf in Pratt street, Baltimore.

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. Sands, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl.

E. J. COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 13.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	7a	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	9½	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	7½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6¼a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	6½a7	Do Western, 1,	a6¾
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	4a4¾	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6¼
Do. asst'd, West.	4¾	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	4½a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3¾a4		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6¼a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	8½	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	7¼a7¾	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.56a
Do. City Mills,			5.00
Do. Susquehanna,		4 62	a4.75
Rye, first			3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	1.10	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Pa red	97a103	Clover seed, store	$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md	89a105	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	39a41	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35
" yellow Md.	43a44	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	62a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	27a28	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—per lb.			29a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¾a7¾
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3¼a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10¼	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

Tobacco—A very fair demand for Maryland tobacco this week, but it has been confined principally to the better sorts—infer. to good common descriptions sell slowly at 2.50 a4. Tobacco worth more than $4 is now wanted. We quote as before, viz. inferior and com. 2.50a3; midd. to good 4a6; good $6.50a8, and fine 8a12. Ohio tobacco continues in tolerably fair demand, & sales are making of nearly all that reaches market at former quotations, viz com. to midd. 3a4.50; good 5a6; fine red & wrappery 6.50a10; fine yel. low 7.50a10, and ext. wrappery 11a13—The inspect's of the last two weeks are 2,747 hhds Maryland, 567 do Ohio, 55 do Kentucky, 3 do Penn. and 2 do Virginia. Total 3374.

Cattle—220 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales on Monday, and 184 sold; the price paid ranged from 3a3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to 4.75a5.75 net.

Hogs—sales of live hogs at 4.37 per 100lb.

Flour—Very little dem'd for Howard st Flour, and the transactions are small at our quotations

Grain—Wheats have declined. The few parcels of Md. reds at market sold at 97a103 cts. for good to prime. On Saturday a lot of strictly prime Penn. red was sold at 107 cts.; to-day, two loads of good red were sold at 104 c. and a lot with a good deal of smut in it, at 98c. A sale of Penn. Rye to-day at 59c.

We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour; holders ask $5, but would probably sell at a fraction less.

A sale of 200 bbls Susquehanna Flour of choice brands at 4.75.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17 tf

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand, from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAMUEL SANDS,
May 15 at the office of the American Farmer.

DEVON BULES.

For sale, 3 full blooded North Devon Bulls, viz.

Marmion, by George. 23 months old, price 50 Dollars.
Frout de Bœuf, by Waverly, 13 months old, price 40 "
Ivanhoe, by do. 9 do. 30 "

The above bulls are of good size, fine form, and in good condition. Apply to JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
may 15 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Just received, our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Onion, Cucumber, Brocali, cauliflower, Beet, Mangle Wertzel, Ruta Baga, Raspberries, &c. It is a fact known to experienced gardeners that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparably better crops than can be raised from seeds saved in this climate. This is particularly the case with Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAM'L AULT & SON,
may 1 4t* Corner Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT CORN MILL.—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Prices—Corn Crusher $30—Corn Mills $40. ap 29

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow-Castings, and other Farming Implemenrs at wholesele and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse-power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to
D. K. MINOR, Agent.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to SAML. SANDS,
ap 9 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

☞*The subscriber expects a large supply of Poudrette in the course of this week.* *S. SANDS.*

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post paid. ap 3 3t

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned, (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land, especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay *twelve per cent. interest* on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Roset's, 184 N. Gay st. mh 27 3t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.—FOR SALE

A few thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry, introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity, as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for Plants of this delicious and productive species—THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH MAY BE RELIED ON—if left at No. 8, North street, within the next ten days, will be promptly executed at the following low prices,—viz:

100 Roots for $6.
1000 " " $50.

Carefully put up, and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,
ap 10 1t Chesnut Hill.

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.

de 28 S. SANDS, American Farmer.

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer.

mh 20 3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROEVD

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woolien) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TRESS & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to marks.'

☞Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c.

ma 6 ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21